

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND

SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW

PRINTED BY

J. D. MAVEETY

AT

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each. In no case will proofs be inserted in this paper. Subscriptions, except per line. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid. All letters to be addressed to the Proprietor.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.

11 a. m. His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.

7 p. m. Rev. Principal Flett.

The Mission Chapel.

11 a. m. Rev. A. H. Wright.

4 p. m. Sunday School.

7 p. m. His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.

St. Catharines.

10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Rev. E. Matheson.

St. Paul's.

11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Rev. Canon Flett.

St. Andrew's.

10:30 a. m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. John's.

7 p. m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. James'.

5 p. m. Rev. J. F. Pritchard.

St. Anne's, R. Catholic.

10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Rev. Pere Andre.

St. Paul's (Presbyterian).

11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

Calathan, Presbyterian.

7 p. m. The Rev. H. G. Sinclair.

C. M. Church, Red Deer Hill.

10:30 a. m. The Rev. Calah Parker.

C. Methodist Church, Goshen.

7 p. m. The Rev. Calah Parker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885.

THE SITUATION.

The greatest anxiety with regard to the future has already largely displaced in the public mind of this neighborhood the natural feeling of elation which possessed it upon hearing the exaggerated report of the break up of the rebel forces at Batoche by General Middleton and his volunteers. We do not refer to that anxiety about the general prospects of the district, which will receive the attention it deserves in due course, but to that which concerns the immediate safety of the lives and property of the settlers. To justly estimate the position in which the settlers appear to be left, it may be convenient to consider briefly the nature of the enemy which composed the force collected in open rebellion at Batoche, and the position in which the component parts have been left. To begin with the French half-breeds, as far as can be gathered from what appears to be at all reliable evidence, the number of them actually killed in the three engagements at Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Batoche, cannot in all exceed thirty men, and this estimate includes a few so severely wounded as to be, practically speaking, dead. Of the number of wounded we cannot at present obtain any reliable estimate, but up to the time of writing we may put the prisoners taken at five and twenty. The meaning of this is simply that the large majority of the French half-breeds, who have done at least as much injury to our forces as they sustained, are going at large, many of them armed, and all of them just sufficiently damaged in their circumstances as to be far more desperate than when they first broke out. Whether they will remain in this neighborhood and relieve themselves into what they may easily do in a country offering such

natural advantages, viz., brigands, or whether they may join the Indians, or their disaffected brethren elsewhere, remains to be seen, but one thing is absolutely certain that any lesson they have so far received is worse than useless. The worst features of the whole business are that those still at large include almost all of the most dangerous to society, and the idea widely prevailing that Kiel has been smuggled off to escape the just reward of his career of crime. Turn to the Cree Indians who have taken an active part in the disturbance of this district, and let us see how far they are likely to be impressed by what has happened. As to their loss at Duck Lake it seems impossible to get certain information, but there cannot be discovered any good ground for supposing it to have exceeded two or three. At Batoche there were two of them wounded, and possibly some slight addition may be allowed. At present they are at large and armed. The only known punishment inflicted on them so far is the removal of his medals from their Chief, Beardsy, who has been for the last 10 years or more trying how far he could safely defy the law, and who seems to be so terribly impressed by his lesson at Batoche as to have come in and demanded pork and flour from Gen. Middleton in the heart of his camp at this settlement. Lastly what has been done about the Sioux. These devilish representatives of the Minnesota massacre, the recollection of which makes those who have only heard about its horrors shudder to-day, have been harbored on this side of the line, and been treated with what, considering their absence of any claim, may be called generosity by the Government. A number of those engaged lately in fighting our people have received for seven years back every kindness from the struggling settlers here, who, with the large heartedness of pioneers, have given them of the little they had, whenever they asked, and raised subscriptions for them unsolicited. Should these Sioux, as is confidently expected, either begin calmly to walk about in our midst with the blood of our friends and countrymen hardly dry on their hands, or else come round the homesteads of our settlers at night to steal provisions, and probably do worse, who will be held responsible? Gen. Middleton or the Government? The course the settlers, who apparently are to be left in addition to all their other sufferings to protect their lives from savages who are laughing at the law, intend to take will just as soon as the occasion arises be practically demonstrated.

THE N. W. M. POLICE.

Many and pressing as are the matters requiring our consideration after our lengthened and enforced silence, we feel that common decency demands the devotion of some space to the defence of our old friends the N. W. M. Police from attacks being made upon them from various quarters, which attacks unjust and ungenerous in any case, are doubly so when in a form precluding the objects of them from retaliation. The slightest tone adopted in speaking of the force, as far as can be discovered, arises from their conduct in the lamentable affair at Duck Lake and the fact of their having since remained inactive at Prince Albert. With regard to the former, the result of searching inquiry leads inevitably to the conclusion that the small loss of life among the police as compared with that sustained by our own brave volunteers must be attributed to the

fortune of war having placed the latter in the more exposed position, and to their want of training in skirmishing having prevented their imitating the police as well as the enemy in taking every possible advantage of cover. This affair at Duck Lake will in its proper place be treated at greater length, at present we merely allude to its bearing upon our present topic. Thus disposed of, the only further necessary defence of the conduct of the police is contained in the statement that they have remained quietly in Prince Albert, in obedience to the orders of their commander. As Col. Irvine is too well known to allow of any discussion of his courage being regarded as anything but a piece of gratuitous insinuation, we will proceed to consider whether he exercised a sound discretion in disposing of his force as he did. Space does not allow of going at length into all that could be urged to prove that his course was the only one justified by ordinary prudence. Our position here must be remembered, and the fact that the slightest indiscretion upon his part resulting in even a decided check must have brought down upon our settlement containing all the women and children in the district, to say nothing of supplies, all those Indians who were waiting the turn of events, to come in on every side. It is of course as easy as it is foolish to argue that because no attack has been made upon us here, therefore no grave danger existed, instead of recognizing the fact that our having been so carefully prepared alone secured us from molestation. It is certainly not extravagant to admit in the face of our disaster at Duck Lake, and the experience of Gen. Middleton at Fish Creek, when supported by his battery he suffered at the hands of but a part of the enemy a loss of 50 killed and wounded, as against a total of 7 killed on the other side, that the result of an advance through such country as must have been traversed in going to Batoche from here, with the force at Col. Irvine's disposal would probably have been a smaller Custer massacre. The smallest result of such a catastrophe which would have not only furnished the enemy with immense numerical increases, but also supplied the necessary arms and ammunition, would have been to have placed every white settler at the mercy of Kiel, and so have enabled him to defy the volunteers to fire a shot. To anyone acquainted with the situation enough has been said, so we may in closing just hint at one or two other excellent reasons for keeping the police force where it was. To be of any use it must have acted in any offensive measures in concert with the Gen., and in face of the fact that we over and over again heard that Batoche was being attacked when the troops were many day's march away from there, it is difficult to understand how the junction could have been effected. Again it is not easy to see what certainty the Colonel could have had of being received with anything but a snub had he moved to the front without direct instruction so to do. While we know that when, in the perplexities of his position, he began to feel his way towards the front, he was threatened with the execrations of the civilized world, by those who considered that women and children were being left undefended. We think that the wisdom of the Commissioner's action will be very generally admitted when in due time the number and nature of arms in the hands of our local volunteers is made known.

CHESTER THOMPSON,

General Blacksmith

Has his shop in the Building N. W. T.

Repairing Farm Machinery a Specialty.

PRINCE ALBERT

Planing Mills and

Sash and Door Factory

1008, MARKET AND MARKET STS.

Has a large stock of lumber on hand.

GOODFELLOW BROS. - PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

THOS. POWERS,

IS PREPARED TO TAKE

CONTRACTS

Brick, Plastering and Stone Work.

All orders promptly attended to. Estimates furnished.

Brick and Lime always on hand.

North Street, Prince Albert, Sask.

C. D. NORRICHAYES,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

AT Y. N. Campbell's New Store.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Watches,

Clocks and

Jewellery

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Imported from England and America.

JAMES SINCLAIR

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

NEW GOODS!

MEDICAL HALL.

Burdock Blood Bitters,

Burdock Healing Ointment,

Burdock Pills,

Victoria Hypophosphitee,

Victor a Bucha and Uva Ursi,

Freeman's Worm Powders,

Yellow Oil.

TERMS CASH

T. E. JACKSON

AT THE OLD STAND.

STEWART BROS.,

TRADERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Reg to announce to their customers, the public in general that they have opened stock-taking, and have arranged to close out the following departments:

Boots,

AND

Shoes,

Hardware,

Wall Paper,

AND

Crockery

AT COST

Flour, \$5,

Biscuits, 15c,

Oatmeal, 9c,

Black Tea, 50c,

Japan Tea, 50c,

Beef, 10c,

Pork, 10c.

All overdue accounts must be settled at once, otherwise they will be handed over to a lawyer for collection.

OUR

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Recognized to be the

BEST

FAMILY

KNITTING

MACHINE

IN USE.

A few of the many articles that can be made on our Family Machine are: Cushioners, Trusses, Mitts, Hosiery, Gloves, Caps, &c. &c. &c. These can be made any size.

OUR KIDDER IS PERFECTION.

Makes the Pearl Rib Stocking one and one-half, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred.

HOSIERY IN THE WORLD.

With more stitches in the ten than any other makes the coarsest Farmer's Yarn, Cotton, Silk, or Thread.

Find girls can knit and finish one dozen pair of socks in one day, and \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 can be easily made in one day.

Sent for Descriptive Catalogue and Testimonials from the End.

CREELMAN BROS.

GEORGETOWN, ONT.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co.



Has the largest and most complete factory in the Dominion.

Highest Honors ever Awarded to any Maker in the World. Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876. Medal and Diploma at Victoria, Australia, 1877. Gold Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, 1879. Highest Award at Industrial Exhibition, London, 1883.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Here in the Market.

Correspondence Solicited. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. Address: DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, 215 BAYVILLE, ONT.

ARRIVAL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

While the attacks made upon the conduct of the Police and Volunteer Constables of this place by people in the east who know nothing of the circumstances of our case, and regard to the future safety of life and property in the Territories has made it absolutely necessary in the public interests to point out how little was accomplished in some respects by them. Middleton: We wish to put on record the feeling of the public that the forces under his command patiently endured many and most severe hardships, behaved with the utmost gallantry and courage in the presence of the enemy, and did everything they could possibly have done, without actually refusing to obey the orders of their commander. That the people of this district rejoiced to see them, hailed them as deliverers, and feel the strongest sympathy with them in all they had to endure, sincere sorrow for the sufferings of the wounded, and heartfelt grief for the loss of life incurred, has been expressed in the addresses presented to the general upon his arrival. That nothing was prepared by the people in the shape of tangible refreshment for the weary soldiers was not the result of any want of will upon the part of our people, but from the fact that added to the uncertainty with regard to the day of their arrival, the people had no control of any stores beyond their daily rations, which, in spite of the remarks so freely repeated by the eastern press, were largely enough at any rate for the women and children. Again, every place containing a cooking stove was crowded up that nothing in the way of preparation of anything on an extended scale was foolish. As it was, arrangements had been made for our volunteers to march out and receive the volunteers, headed by our town's brass band, but after all their approach to us so far by surprise that the volunteers, who took the lower road, only managed to sight the column marching on to its camping ground by the upper road. The utmost enthusiasm was exhibited by those ladies and others who managed to get up to see the triumphant entry. The advance guard consisted of some 50 men known familiarly as Bolton's agents, after whom rode the general and his staff. Next in the column marched the six companies of the Midland Battalion, headed by the brass band of the 90th, followed by the 10th Royal Grenadiers. The Winnipeg Field Battery with its two guns and complement of 22 men next appeared, and after them a long procession of teams, numbering probably between 70 and 80. In rear of the teams marched the 90th Battalion of Rifles with its six companies, and in the rear of them came the A Battery with the same number of guns and men as the battery in front. The extreme rear consisted of the Gatling gun, which excited the greatest interest of all. The men were all travel-stained, and bore on their bronzed hands and faces the traces of their long exposure to the weather. They seemed in good heart, and considering they had marched not less than seventeen miles by 11 o'clock, the hour in the morning when they reached Prince Albert, on Tuesday 19th May, seemed wonderfully fresh. We afterwards learned that they were astonished to find Prince Albert, although at such a distance from railway communication, so much larger a town than they had met with in the Territories. The only thing in the shape of any public celebration was the halting of sports among the combined forces, which were held on the 23rd, and entered into with keen enjoyment and the greatest good humor, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. We append the programme of sports, with list of the successful competitors. We may as well mention that the Midland and some of the Grenadiers, with the Gatling gun, left on the morning of the 22nd for Battleford, the exact balance of forces starting for some place by way of going on Sunday morning. The Winnipeg Battery and a solitary Grenadier were left to help the Police to keep things quiet in this district.

4. Putting Stone—1st, McDermott, 90th; 2nd, Webb, Teamster 3rd, Ross, R. G.; 4th, Peterson, P. A. Volunteers.

5. Half mile—1st, Prout, Teamster; 2nd, Wm. Hughes, 90th; 3rd, Halore, P. A. V.; 4th, Phillips, B. S.

6. 100 yards Menagerie race—1st, Morris, 90th; 2nd, Gunner Bowman, W. F. B.

7. Greasy pig—1st, McCurdy, Teamster; 2nd, Prout, Teamster; 3rd, Law, 90th.

8. Horse race, 3 mile—1st, Haddock, I. C.; 2nd, Reid, Scout.

9. Cayuse race, 3 mile, 14 hands—1st, McLaughlin, P. A. V.; 2nd, Reid, Scout; 3rd, Armstrong, P. A. V.

10. Tag of War, Northwest Field Force vs. Prince Albert Force, beat 2 to 1, won by the Northwest Field Force after two stubbornly contested tugs.

A cricket match between the Winnipeg Field Battery and 90th Battalion resulted in a victory for the latter with three wickets to the good.

Thos. Scott, James Ishister, Henry Monkman, Charles Nolan and Caleb Anderson, who during the excitement here seen to have been arrested and kept in custody on general suspicion and in deference to public opinion, were set at liberty on 23rd. Whether evidence sufficient to send them for trial on any specific charge may be obtained from the French or other sources remains to be seen. The people who were loudest in expressing the opinion that some of them could not be left at large without detriment to the general safety now seem most backward in coming forward to substantiate any charges against them.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., the remains of poor S. C. Elliott and W. Napier, who lost their lives when gallantly fighting on the side of law and order and in defense of their fellow countrymen and women whose safety was threatened, were disinterred from their temporary resting place in the English cemetery at St. Mary's. Mr. Elliott, a brother of the deceased, has made arrangements to have a proper casket at the Appelle in which to carry the remains to Canada, and will start as soon as possible. The deceased W. Napier has been disinterred by his cousin Mr. McDowell, member of N. W. C., for reburial in the Presbyterian cemetery, in accordance with the instructions received from the relatives of the deceased. This leads us to express a hope that the members of that body, having already secured a comfortable place for worship and given their clergyman a most commodious and comfortably furnished residence, will turn their attention immediately to putting some sort of fence around the cemetery, as it must be most painful to the feelings of the survivors to know that their dead are being trampled over by every beast that strays about the premises.

We are glad to learn from Major Crozier that the police are quite alive to the fact that among Sioux, who openly joined the rebels, can not be allowed to go and come at will as in the past. Information was extracted from some Crees here that a party of these wretched savages had crossed from this side of the river to join some who had during the whole time of the disturbance remained quietly on the other side, early on the morning of the 25th inst. Ross, who has already suffered so much as a prisoner in the rebel camp, crossed the river with two of the Mounted Police force, and went to within a mile of where the men required were said to be, offering to stay there and identify anyone of them brought to that point. We would advise Mr. Ross and the rest of the men who were in custody at Duck Lake to exercise extreme caution in their movements, as long as the Sioux are at large and armed. Their misdeeds, it is reported upon reliable authority, are quite aware that their participation in the actions of the French half breeds can only be brought home to them by the evidence of the prisoners at Hatoche, that is unless any of the French turn Queen's evidence, and are said to have expressed their determination to put the witnesses out of the way. One can readily understand that two policemen should feel to need caution, on suspicion of some sort of treachery by the French, and that by the following day was a stronger force under Inspector Crozier sent to hunt them down. The bodies having disappeared that they were being looked for, had disappeared.

The Sioux must either be lulled into a feeling of security by inaction on the part of the authorities for a time or else a systematic and thorough search must be made in force. Unless one or the other of these courses is adopted, outrages on a more or less extended scale may be expected at any moment. These savages, having the nature they have already exhibited without provocation, must soon be hungry enough to be perfectly reckless.

The captains of our volunteer special constables received orders on the 20th of May to make up the pay sheets for their men to the following day, and the organization was then to be dismissed. This they did, and the farmers, anxiously desiring to be off to their farms to utilize the few days remaining during which some coarse grain and potatoes might be put in, rejoiced to think that they were to get paid off at once. From one cause or another, each one of which a little foresight might have easily prevented, the men have, when we write, been kept kicking their heels about the town for six days unable to get their money or their vouchers. This, at any time most provoking, is just now a most serious loss to the men individually and to the country at large. Rumor declares that at any rate some of this serious and vexatious delay is to be attributed to the conduct of one of the Hudson Bay officials, the payments being made through that company, who, through Mr. Clarke's illness, is to say the best of it, not trying to do the honest, economical. Whether justly or not, the individual in question gets credit for this, and we think that if the company can at all realize the public sentiment towards it since the breaking up of this wretched disturbance, each and all of its officials who may have the slightest regard for its interests, will do all that can be done to conciliate instead of further alienating the public.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

1. First Race—Pace men and New Gun. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

1. Putting Stone—1st, McDermott, 90th; 2nd, Webb, Teamster 3rd, Ross, R. G.; 4th, Peterson, P. A. Volunteers.

5. Half mile—1st, Prout, Teamster; 2nd, Wm. Hughes, 90th; 3rd, Halore, P. A. V.; 4th, Phillips, B. S.

6. 100 yards Menagerie race—1st, Morris, 90th; 2nd, Gunner Bowman, W. F. B.

7. Greasy pig—1st, McCurdy, Teamster; 2nd, Prout, Teamster; 3rd, Law, 90th.

8. Horse race, 3 mile—1st, Haddock, I. C.; 2nd, Reid, Scout.

9. Cayuse race, 3 mile, 14 hands—1st, McLaughlin, P. A. V.; 2nd, Reid, Scout; 3rd, Armstrong, P. A. V.

10. Tag of War, Northwest Field Force vs. Prince Albert Force, beat 2 to 1, won by the Northwest Field Force after two stubbornly contested tugs.

A cricket match between the Winnipeg Field Battery and 90th Battalion resulted in a victory for the latter with three wickets to the good.

Thos. Scott, James Ishister, Henry Monkman, Charles Nolan and Caleb Anderson, who during the excitement here seen to have been arrested and kept in custody on general suspicion and in deference to public opinion, were set at liberty on 23rd. Whether evidence sufficient to send them for trial on any specific charge may be obtained from the French or other sources remains to be seen. The people who were loudest in expressing the opinion that some of them could not be left at large without detriment to the general safety now seem most backward in coming forward to substantiate any charges against them.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., the remains of poor S. C. Elliott and W. Napier, who lost their lives when gallantly fighting on the side of law and order and in defense of their fellow countrymen and women whose safety was threatened, were disinterred from their temporary resting place in the English cemetery at St. Mary's. Mr. Elliott, a brother of the deceased, has made arrangements to have a proper casket at the Appelle in which to carry the remains to Canada, and will start as soon as possible. The deceased W. Napier has been disinterred by his cousin Mr. McDowell, member of N. W. C., for reburial in the Presbyterian cemetery, in accordance with the instructions received from the relatives of the deceased. This leads us to express a hope that the members of that body, having already secured a comfortable place for worship and given their clergyman a most commodious and comfortably furnished residence, will turn their attention immediately to putting some sort of fence around the cemetery, as it must be most painful to the feelings of the survivors to know that their dead are being trampled over by every beast that strays about the premises.

We are glad to learn from Major Crozier that the police are quite alive to the fact that among Sioux, who openly joined the rebels, can not be allowed to go and come at will as in the past. Information was extracted from some Crees here that a party of these wretched savages had crossed from this side of the river to join some who had during the whole time of the disturbance remained quietly on the other side, early on the morning of the 25th inst. Ross, who has already suffered so much as a prisoner in the rebel camp, crossed the river with two of the Mounted Police force, and went to within a mile of where the men required were said to be, offering to stay there and identify anyone of them brought to that point. We would advise Mr. Ross and the rest of the men who were in custody at Duck Lake to exercise extreme caution in their movements, as long as the Sioux are at large and armed. Their misdeeds, it is reported upon reliable authority, are quite aware that their participation in the actions of the French half breeds can only be brought home to them by the evidence of the prisoners at Hatoche, that is unless any of the French turn Queen's evidence, and are said to have expressed their determination to put the witnesses out of the way. One can readily understand that two policemen should feel to need caution, on suspicion of some sort of treachery by the French, and that by the following day was a stronger force under Inspector Crozier sent to hunt them down. The bodies having disappeared that they were being looked for, had disappeared.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

The prisoners taken at Hatoche number some five and twenty. We give their names as far as we know them: Albert Monkman, a deserter from the Winnipeg Field Battery, said to have had much to do with negotiating between Riel and the Indians. It may be noted against some of his evil deeds that he treated our prisoners with humanity, and perhaps was instrumental in preventing their massacre by Gabriel Dumont and his Indian allies. Maxime Lapine, Patrick Tournon and several we know nothing special about just now. A man Andre, whose surname we have failed to get, is said to have been forced into the fight after two attempts to run away from the French. Moose Ouliet, one of the deputies who went to bring Riel into the country. Jackson, pretty well known in Prince Albert. La Bombardie, one of the best Sioux interpreters in the Territories. Manuel Champagne, a man who alone had the courage to stand up for Riel. McKay when in the power of Riel, and probably throughout more aimed against them among. Pierre Vandale, Pierre Riche Parenteau and son, Joseph Armand, Rocheland, Francis Tournon, Maxime Bonville, Potrais, Adelphe Nolan (a son of Charles Nolan), Baptiste Vandale (generally known as Cantit), Moise Parenteau, Ignatius Potrais and one big Sioux make up the list as accurately as we have been able to get it. To this may be added two prisoners captured by Inspector White-Fraser, one of them being a bad pilot, by name Pierre Garlappe. These prisoners taken at Hatoche with the exception of Monkman and Jackson who for some reason had been arrested by their own party, were the first who came in and gave up their arms, probably a proof that they felt less guilty or less determinedly vicious than others who have been allowed since to return to their homes unmolested, having deigned to submit. There certainly seems, to put it mildly, to be something unfortunate in the fact that the list of prisoners should contain some of the names which we have mentioned when among others the two men, Armand, John Rios is brother of the man who was shot after killing poor Capt. French and his son, Mitchell Dumais (the farm instructor), Napoleon Nault (who began the agitation to bring in Riel), Pami Garlappe, Jean Siro and the notorious Gabriel Dumont are still at large. What course may be pursued with regard to these prisoners is utterly unknown. At present having been kept under lock and key by General Middleton, they are held for him by the police. The intention of the Government will no doubt be ascertained in the future.

DRY LUMBER. MOORE & MACDOWALL

Wish to inform the Public that they have on hand and for sale a Half Million Feet of Dry Lumber, consisting of Matched, Dressed and Undressed.

Dressed Flooring,	\$48
Undressed do.,	42
Dressed Siding,	48
Undressed do.,	42
Sheeting,	30
Common Lumber,	35
Dimension do.,	40

“ “ Over 13 feet extra.
Lath, 75 cts. per bundle.
Shingles, \$6 50 per M.

We are prepared to Contract for Buildings as cheaply as any firm in Town

Builders paying Cash or giving good security for LARGE Orders, will have a reduction made.

MOORE & MACDOWALL THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

\$2 50 PER ANNUM.

The Times is the best medium in the Territory to advertise your business in.

Subscribe for The Times and get the latest news and happenings around town.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions done neatly, quickly and cheaply

J. D. MAVEETY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

3ND ST., PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

THE REBELLION.

It may perhaps be sufficiently French to say that the rebellion of the French half-breeds against the authority of the Dominion of Canada began with their raid upon the store of Messrs. Walters and Baker, at St. Louis, upon the evening of the 18th of March, and ended with their execution of their extrajudicial sentence upon the same place, when driven out by the final and gallant charge of General Middleton's forces upon Tuesday, the 14th of May. This statement, of course, is intended to apply only to the French half-breed insurrection, proper as the end of the Indian thing has not yet been reached. It is far from our intention to attempt to give in one column any exhaustive or exact account of the rise and progress of this insurrection, nor, for as purposes of giving a name, have we as yet been published, of such matters as have come more immediately under the observation of the people here. It is beyond the scope of our intention to try to ascription to each of those responsible for the rebellion and all its most lamentable results. This proportion of blame, not when we consider, that whenever can be justly credited with, and rather actively encouraged or passively aided to prevent it, most shoulder the responsibility of all the horrible sufferings inflicted upon helpless and innocent women and children, are we strongly drawn to undertake the task. At the same time it seems hardly possible to avoid a few words in this connection. Then, the question put to us, Whom do you consider directly responsible for the rising of the Metis and the Indians? The obvious answer must be, that band. Louis Riel, suppose the further enquiry to be put, Who are indirectly responsible? The inevitable answer must be, All, who by withholding their just rights from the Metis and treating their aspirations for justice with contempt, afforded to a selfish and unscrupulously self-interested, the material with which to conduct their operations. For the rising of the Metis and the Indians, all who by their presence at the meetings led them to assume that they would receive the moral and material support of the white settlers in proceeding to violent measures are all who, knowing all well the nature of the future by acts of petty tyranny and of dishonesty, and perhaps still more frequently breaking promises made to them, registered in their hearts as in a mounting hatred for the white men generally.

The same unscrupulous purveyors of the half-breeds, many of them bearing with equal severity upon white settlers, have been repeated and enlarged upon upon upon, so no excuse need be offered for passing on to touch upon what more immediately furnished Riel with the opportunity of raising the standard of rebellion upon the very last. It is very difficult to select more than, comparatively speaking, a very few of the half-breeds at St. Louis, really foremost or seriously intended to take part in active resistance to the Government. The idea seems to have prevailed among some majority that the Government must accede to their demands if only sufficiently threatened by constitutional agitation and leaving Riel held up before their eyes, nor can it be said that they were guilty of any grave error in this estimate of the situation. However, in joining Riel into promises, they had need a force beyond their power to control, and any suitable settlement made between them and the Government without the intervention of a sufficiently large body of that village, formed no part of his programme. That is quite of his desires the Government would find a solution of the difficulty, and yet ignore him in the native he began to seriously fear, as knowing the character of his desires, he appealed to their generosity and sense of honor, purchasing lively fear of being immediately arrested by the N. W. M. Police, and gradually impeding them finally in defence of the man who had, at their invitation, and in their interests, come, incurred the enmity of the Dominion Government by coming among them to take for their rights. This not being altogether the desired effect, the miserable character began to work upon another of their peculiarities, and sending him out on foot, having taken possession of the March of the Southern and R. House people, asking them and demanding from the generous character of which almost forbids a suggestion, in order to show the extent to

which the equality of the poor, ignorant Metis can be pushed upon. Time may be taken to say that the founder of a new religion, having deposed the priests, overrode the Ten Commandments, and found a most happy men in the fact that a thoughtful Providence had provided among them a bearer named Moses, who, however, failed to fully appreciate the Providential gift, humbly speaking, the parallel thought of his dingy progenitors had seemed into. One is tempted to speculate as to what poor Moses tried to say, grieved as he is within what was once a mission, in the good of the race. Having, by the command of the Lord, been a Christian, and worked upon the feelings of his flock to identify them with the desired pitch, Riel sent at the next morning, running through the French settlement outside, from that he had just been credibly informed that as an answer to their many petitions and remonstrances, the Government had already entered for St. Louis at a body of troops, whose mission was to quell their grievances amicably with them, and that any further insurrection must destroy their last chance of obtaining redress. The Metis, once assembled, the work of forcing them to a point from which they could not well recede was easy, unfortunately for history. They could not be seen to recede here, the idea existing in the mind that they easily to do by entering with to Winnipeg. I should, how the conduct of one man affected the matter at that particular juncture. It may be easily understood how much greater the temptation to such a move must be to a man without the wherewithal to buy tobacco for himself, and other little necessities for his family, than to one who has a few bank notes to tuck in his pocket. Had Mr. White, who was in the summer in fall, seen it to purchase his supplies and other things produced by the land, and, required by the police force at Carlton, did from the people at Riel's, he would not only have saved much unnecessary cost to the Government in purchasing, but furthermore have furnished many of the desperate Metis with what would have made them hesitate strongly to commence a riot against the Government. A man of this kind, alone, had he been influenced alone by a desire to act most wisely in the interests of the Government and of the police, as well as of the people as a whole, the police force would, in defence to what is understood to have been Major Crozier's desire, and the whole of public opinion, have been stationed either in or so near to Riel's as to have prevented any attempt at rising, or, had such taken place, to have quelled it in an instant. The knowledge that the police were at a distance, and shut up in a veritable man trap at Carlton, and so believed by the French to be absolutely at their mercy, indubitably emboldened them in their lawless course, and directly led to, at any rate, that portion of the lamentable loss of life which occurred at the night at Duck Lake.

While the name of Mr. White is still before us as having in the way indicated, helped to withhold from the Metis their fair share of the money being spent in this district by the Government, in order to carry favor with, by increasing the already well-stored coffers of a corporation at all times hateful to the people of St. Louis, it may be put on record that no small amount of astonishment was excited in the mind of people here from whom he had received every assurance of the prevalent sentiment with the policy of the Government, when they heard that after having done his best to increase that spirit of animosity towards the powers that be, he should have gone down below and deliberately recorded as the result of his observations that no serious danger need be apprehended. It seems necessary, before leaving the slightly controversial cause which enabled Riel to make the French half-breeds, tools with which to work out his violently selfish ends, to touch briefly upon what cannot fail to be to people here a most disheartening subject, the encouragement given to the Metis to believe that their own people believed in the justice of their cause, and might be relied upon in the event of a resort to arms, if not to actually help the rebels, at any rate to maintain a strict neutrality during the conflict with the Government.

Quick-growing varieties of vegetable and flower seeds, selling rapidly at the Medical Hall, 411 and examine selection before purchasing.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st 1885, to our large illustrated publication, *The Standard Magazine*. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine in each every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small boxes containing our advertisement, and one of the best, most useful receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome silver pattern five to the dozen, or a pair of notice skates. State how many boxes you will give away for us, and we will send the books and skates for Skates prepaid, order for your friend also, and you will receive both presents. Address: SENSIBLE MARSHALL CO., Baltimore, N. Y.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Powder overcomes a marvel of strength and convenience. More common than salt, it is easily and quickly added to all kinds of bread and cake, and is sold in connection with the multitude of other goods, such as sugar, flour, and other household necessities. *Sufficiently pure to eat.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St. N.Y.



arrive in a few days, a large assortment of Ladies', Gent's and Children's

Boots

AND

Shoes

In all styles and at all prices.

SHANNON & McLEOD

J. M. CAMPBELL

Has just received a complete and well assorted stock of

Dry Goods

AND

Groceries!

ALSO 200 SACKS

WINNIPEG FLOUR.

Which I will sell at reduced rates for large quantities.

Sugar, still at eight and a half pounds or \$1.

Fish, Beef, Pork and Cheese at rock bottom prices.

Seed Grain and Feed bought and sold.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

1879.

1881

Buffalo Hall!

Still continues to be a source of annoyance to general business men.

FRESH GOODS THIS WEEK.

Teas, Tobaccos, Sugars, Oatmeal, Canned Goods.

Our prices for the past three months have given the greatest satisfaction. It is now our intention to come out the bulk of our stock remaining at still greater reductions. The public will do a wise thing if they examine fully our lines in Dry Goods, Clothing, Mitts, Menstrues, Pins, Groceries and Provisions before purchasing. The largest stock of Fresh, Mitts and Menstrues. The largest stock of Groceries and Provisions. And the largest collections from 1 time prices will be found at Buffalo Hall.

BETTS & GWYNNE.

NOTICE.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO.

Beg to announce to their customers that their terms are net cash to those who do not make satisfactory settlement of their accounts to Jan. 1st, 1885.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO.

T. N. CAMPBELL,

Bookseller and Stationer

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ROOM AND PICTURE MOULDINGS.

PICTURES

Mounted and Framed.

Orders for Books from Great Britain, Toronto, Montreal and United States promptly attended to.

Prince Albert - - N.W.T.

HORSE SHOE STORE.

I advertise what I have. Full supply of fresh groceries just received, consisting of

Fresh Fish.

Canned Goods.

Teas, Sugars.

Canadian Oatmeal.

Evaporated Apples, etc.

special inducements in

Flannels and General Dry Goods.

Moccasins, Mitts.

Gloves, Overshoes and

General Winter Goods

Going at cost.

Give me a call.

T. O. DAVIS

O. E. HUGHES

& CO.,

General

Merchants

AND

Indian

Traders